

Status of:

# Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells

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*Commercial message*



# Colorado Fuel Cell Center



The CFCC is located in the General Research Lab (GRL) on the Colorado School of Mines Campus.

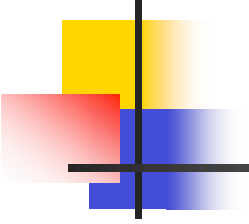




# Three-Fold Mission

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- Provide state leadership in fuel cell technology development,
- Provide opportunities for public education on the benefits of fuel cells,
- Assist in the formation of strategic alliances between fuel cell developers and local businesses and universities.



*Now back to our program.*

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# Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells



# MCFC Status in a Nutshell- “You can buy ‘em”

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- Manufactured by
  - FuelCell Energy in Danbury, CT and by
  - MTU in Ottobrunn, Germany
- Typical DFC 300 installation costs about \$1.2 million - \$4600/kW
- Costs may approach \$3000/kW in megawatt size plants (DFC 1500)



# MCFC Basics

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- Operate at 600 to 650°C (~1200°F)
- Lithium and potassium carbonates
- Nickel based electrodes
- Stainless steel separators and hardware
- Low power density → stationary only
- Not compatible with pure H<sub>2</sub> fuels



# MCFC Chemistry

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- Must have carbon dioxide in both fuel and oxidant.
- Needed on oxidant side to form  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ 
  - $\frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + 2 \text{ electrons} \rightarrow \text{CO}_3^{2-}$
- Needed on fuel side to prevent decomposition of the electrolyte.
  - $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 \leftrightarrow 2 \text{KOH} + \text{CO}_2$



# MCFC Require HC<sub>x</sub> Fuels

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- The DFC 300 and DFC 1500 require methane in the fuel stream.
- Methane is reformed internally to produce hydrogen and remove heat.
  - $2 \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_4 + \text{heat} \rightarrow 4 \text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2$
- The hydrogen is then used to make power.  $\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{elec.}$



# High temperature technologies push efficiency to higher limits

FuelCell Energy  
DFC-300

Uses

1920 SCF/hr NG

Produces

250 kW electric (47%)

300,000 Btu/hr (16%)  
steam at 640°F



Use of co-generated heat  
saves 300 SCF/hr in  
additional fuel purchases.



## Bad Press

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- Westerville, Ohio shuts down fuel cell\*
  - “Officials say cell was a victim of rising natural gas costs and a costly maintenance contract.”
  - Natural gas prices quoted as \$12 MMSCF (we think they mean MMBtu) while local electric rates were 5.5¢/kW-hr

\* *Columbus C.E.O. Magazine*, May 2006

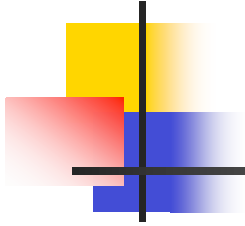


# Realities of high fuel prices

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- Natural Gas Costs as ¢/kW-hr\*
  - 1.5 ¢/kW-hr at \$2 MMBtu
  - 3.1 ¢/kW-hr at \$4 MMBtu
  - 6.1 ¢/kW-hr at \$8 MMBtu
  - 7.7 ¢/kW-hr at \$10 MMBtu
  - 9.2 ¢/kW-hr at \$12 MMBtu

\* Based on specifications for DFC 300



But what if the fuel  
is free?

# MCFC are Efficient for On-site Generation using Methane

*FuelCellEnergy 1-megawatt power plant*



Renton, WA, wastewater treatment plant



# Current California MCFCs

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- LADWP-Terminal Island, San Pedro
- LADWP-Main St., LA
- LADWP-Headquarters Building, LA
- El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant, Santa Barbara
- Sierra Nevada Brewing Co., Chico, CA
- Sheraton San Diego Hotel & Marina
- California State University, Northridge



# Waste is Power

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- MCFC have been demonstrated on:
  - Methane from landfills
  - Methane from sewage treatment plants
- Other alternatives for consideration
  - Methane from digestion of agricultural and food-processing wastes
  - Waste streams from production of biofuels



# R&D Challenges

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- Identify viable waste streams
- Develop processing methods for maximizing methane production from agricultural and food processing wastes
- Improve performance and endurance
- Reduce manufacturing costs